character from the surrounding ones will be indicated at once. To the instructor they are essential service, enabling him to say to his class:—the red is this and the green that, and so leaves no possible ground for misunderstanding.

J. T. ROTHROCK.

EPIPACTIS HELLEBORINE, var. VIRIDENS (*E. viridiflora*, Reichenbach) a North American plant.—The Ladies' Botanical Club, of Syracuse, N. Y., has recently made a most interesting discovery, which I am desired to announce in the BOTANICAL GAZETTE. In a pine wood near Syracuse, early in August, one of the members of that spirited society, Mrs. Church, found this European *Epipactis*, growing along with *Pogonia pendula* and *Corallorhiza multiflora*. Two specimens only were collected, one of which was sent to me by Mrs. Rust, the president of the club; and on a second visit, the members of the club found three or four more specimens. The plant appears to be exactly the *E. viridiflora* of Reichenbach, well figured in the Iconographia Floræ Germanicæ, which, peculiar as it seems to be, is reduced by Irmisch to a variety of *E. Helleborine*. The type is not wholly new to North America, for *E. gigantea* is a California species, which also inhabits Texas. Orchids are the least introducible of plants, and I should have no doubt that this is truly indigenous in this only known American station. It is to be noted that it is found in the district which is almost alone in possessing *Scolopendrium* (the indigenous character of which is confirmed by several localities, all in completely wild stations) also *Botrychium Lunaria*, a third European species of rare occurence in this country.—A. GRAY.

THE SYRACUSE BOTANICAL CLUB.—Following the finding of *Epipactis Helleborine* it may be of interest to the readers of the GAZETTE to know something about the rise and progress of this energetic club composed entirely of ladies. The idea of a club seemed first to find its origin in a class organized for the purpose of studying Botany. This class was formed only last January and out of that start has grown a club that is doing good work and bids fair to verify the saying "by their fruits (and flowers) ye shall know them." The club was first called the Rust Botanical Club, but at the request of Mrs. Rust herself it was changed to the present name. The club meets weekly for work and study and monthly to transact business. The first study undertaken was that of their native ferns, a collection having been made by their Secretary, Mrs. F. J. Myers. They report having thoroughly worked up the 40 species fonnd in Onondaga County, and have published a list of the same. Then the spring found them ready

for active work in the field, and appointing an executive committee to perfect all arrangements, they determined upon weekly excursions near and far, with the hope of soon collecting the flora of the county. These weekly excursions have been faithfully kept up, every Saturday, when the weather permitted, finding them somewhere in search of plants. At the present writing they have made 18 such excursions and have discovered not only new stations for rare species, but a genus new to our Atlantic border. They seem to abound especially in Orchideous plants and we may hope for much good work yet to be done. They state their objects to be mutual instruction in the science of Botany, and to induce women, particularly, to occupy themselves in a way both improving and pleasant. They have now gone so far as to have a regular constitution and by-laws and are electing honorary and corresponding members. They would invite correspondence with botanists or other clubs upon subjects of mutual interest. Their officers are Mrs S. M. Rust, President; Mrs. Chas. Barnes, Vice-President; Mrs. F. J. Myers, Secretary; and Mrs. Annie Fairbanks, Treasurer.

A 5-MEROUS LILY.—Seeing a note in the GAZETTE about 4-merous *Lilium Philadelphicum* reminds me of the 5-merous one I found last week in Litchfield county, Conn. It had 5 sepals, 5 petals, 10 stamens and a 5-parted pistil. I secured the bulb but I doubt if it does the like again. It was a fine specimen.—E. S. MILLER.

DUPLICATE COROLLA OF CAMPANULA.—In the case of a double corolla of a garden *Campanula*, mentioned in the GAZETTE, p. 200, were the lobes of the two corollas opposed to or alternate with each other? If the latter (which is the common case) why is it said to be a case of chorisis? Then what is *Campanula media*, L? We never heard or read of such a Linnæan species. Probably *Campanula Medium*, L. was meant. This the old herbalists called *Medium*, and so Linnæus adopted this name for the species, not as an adjective, but as a proper name.—A. GRAY.

WHITE BERRIED MITCHELLA REPENS.—Dr. Gray will find an account of the discovery of a white Partridge Berry in the *Proceedings of the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia*, for 1878, page 383, with some further observations on its strictly diœcious character. It appears by that note that the plant was full of white berries when found three years before, but failed to produce berries under culture through removal from its perfectly polleniferous neighbors.—*